The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,622—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 40	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		1	8
Four th and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 1 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12, Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on MONDAY, 22nd Sept., 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Connexion to the Nilgiriany Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 25th September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th September, 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,793 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

The ARCOT is due in London about 27th November. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

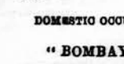
S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th October, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Punjaub's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 0th September 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month, for

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Return Tickets.
Suez	360	220	60	
Port Said	360	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st November, 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

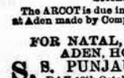
G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 TONS, 400 H. P.,
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

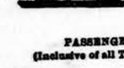


THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 29th September. Her Saloons and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passages, &c., apply to the undersigned.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August 1879. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. MEDEA, Captain P. Carlovich, will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 11th October, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne.	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

L. JANNI, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st 1879.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Sept.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2021	450	R. J. Baker	30th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3483	540	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2261	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	600	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished household furniture, four-light hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a sweet-toned mahogany patent grand-square piano by Collard and Collard, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large china vases, table ornaments, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esquire, the same comprises rich thin plate glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as large epergne flower stands, coffee pots, double and single light table candlesticks, very handsome elaborately carved French polished household furniture, such as a dining table in three pieces for 18 persons, round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, dumb-waiters, substantial china marble tops, Madras pattern arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, sofa, side card and writing tables, easy folding, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation and lounging sofas, couches, a first rate full size mahogany slate billiard table (complete) by "Thurston," a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard and Collard," four and five light hanging chandelier, very large gilt pier glasses, rich brussels carpets, Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, large china hall lanterns, handsome iron four posts beds and with spring mattresses, curtains, &c., clothes and green pre ses, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Handsome powerful chesnut pony, young, 13½ height. Catalogues are now published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 a.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Kessowjee Jadowjee, Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Pestonjee Dhunjeebhy Coorlawala, Esq., the Mortgagor, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and other buildings erected, and standing thereon (forming part of a chawl or range of 4 contiguous tenements or houses) situate in Byramjee Hunjee Lane or Street, in the sub-district of the Fort, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (340) square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less, and which said land is held on the pattah or lease granted by the Government of Bombay unto Byramjee Hunjee Lane, aforesaid, on the west by the sweep-r's passage, which separates the hereditament intend to be hereby conveyed from the premises of Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, and (which said passage is common to the owners and occupiers of the hereditaments intended to be hereby conveyed and to the owners and occupiers of the adjoining house or compartment on the southern side thereof) on the south by the other compartment of the said chawl belonging to Framjee Ardasar Mama, and on the north by the passage separating the said hereditaments intended to be hereby conveyed from property now or lately belonging to estate of Johangeer Nowrojee Mehorjee, deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 370, and were formerly and are now occupied by the said Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey dhotics.

By order of Hurkissondass Mayaram and on account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Eduljee Mehta.

1 gold watch, 1 brilliant earring, 1 pearl necklace, 2 pair pearl bracelets (vaiful), 4 pair pearl bangles, earring and 1 pair pearl bracelets.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer.

1 iron treasure chest.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Fernery, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and rosewood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a solid mahogany semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood & Sons, a service-able dog-cart, with a strong grey horse, &c., the property of Messrs. Mellor and Hensley, the same comprises rich cut glassware handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, plated spoons and forks, salt cellars, pickle frames, piano candlesticks Sheppin's cutlery, and handsome French polished furniture, comprising a dining table in four pieces, drawing room, pier, writing, card, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room easy, low, folding arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, toolet and hatstands, a solid mahogany semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, iron bedsteads a camp cot, chest of drawers, dressers, almyra, towel horse, pictures, flowervases, table ornaments, leath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 serviceable dog-cart with a strong grey horse and harness Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, ex. s.s. Chindwara.

200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, about 30 tons Moulmein teak scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th September, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 74, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a 14 stop harmonium by Alexander, a strong built brougham, a grey Arab riding horse, &c., the property of C. J. Mathew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from To-morrow.

The above bungalow is to the let from 1st October next. Rent very moderate.

On SATURDAY, the 4th October, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Marine Street. For, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood, teakwood, camphorwood, and mahogany household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a mahogany square piano 1, 2, 3, and 4 branch hanging argand lustres, &c., the property of a Parsee gentlemen.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1879.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

THE VOLKARTS' UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1879, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts to the 30th June, 1879.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint one or two Directors in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who resigned his seat on the Board.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 22nd September, 1879, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th September 1879

NOTICE is hereby given, that WILLIAM BARRINGTON TRISTRAM, late of Fowley, near Lindbook, in the County of Southampton, Esquire, deceased, died at No. 8, Portland Place, in the County of Middlesex, on the 8th March, 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with the exemplification of PROBATE of his LAST WILL and TESTAMENT annexed) were on the 17th September, instant, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esqre, as duly constituted Attorney of the Right Honourable JOHN GEORGE DODSON, THOMAS HUTCHINSON TRISTRAM, The Right Honourable GEORGE SCLATER BOOTH, and JOHN ANDREW BAUMBACH, Executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said deceased, are required to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof, to the said Robert Baumbach, Esquire, at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased will be REMITTED to the Executors in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1879.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

ENGLISH COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER.
ALI BABA,
4 T THIEVES.

ALI BABA,
4 T THIEVES.

New locals received with roars of laughter.
New Songs and Dances with immense applause.

To be preceded by the successful c medy,
A PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, As. 8.

In preparation,
LITTLE DOCTOR FAUST.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. MACEDONIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM BALD in our Firm has CEASED.

J. C. BUSHBY & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1879.

EMPRESS Steam Launch, having COMPLETED her REPAIRS, is now available for Picnic and Private Parties, and will also run to and fro the outgoing English Mail Steamer, every ½ of an hour. For further information apply to

GREEN & JARVIS, Owners,
Steam Launch Empress, Apollo Bunder.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 334 CARTS, COUNTRY, and 500 Sets of WARM CLOTHING.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency at 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

J. M. BOYD, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency,
Bombay Executive Commissariat Office, 20th September 1879.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the PURCHASE of the whole or part of the following Stores:—

1,800 yards COLORED SERGE.
35,000 yards WHITE SERGE, 47 inches wide.
29,000 yards WHITE SERGE, 34 inches wide.

Terms Cash on delivery.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a LABORATORY SHED and for making certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the Magazine in the Bombay Arsenal.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders, sealed and duly endorsed, to be delivered at this Office on or before the 23rd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJI COWASJI MURZBAN, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Executive Engineer's Office, Presidency, 19th September 1879.

THE GOOLAM BABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the above Company, Salary Rs. 75 to 100. None should apply except he who is thoroughly acquainted with the accounts and the English and Gujarati languages as well. He will also be required to furnish security amounting to Rupees 5,000.

Apply to the Chairman and Directors of the above Company, Surat, within 30th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

RUTTONRAM JUMIETRAM,
In charge Secretary.

Surat, Company's Office, 19th September 1879.

MOTHER
SIEGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
Cash Rs. 1-12 *per bottle.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS would GREATLY OBLIGE us by causing their ADVERTISEMENTS to be DELIVERED at the Office as EARLY in the AFTERNOON as POSSIBLE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. TANJORE,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
MANUFACTURED DAILY.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

		Cash.	Credit.
Squeezer" with round corner	per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„	doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ gilt edged	pack	1 12	2 0
„	doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR HIRE, several new Victoria and other CARRIAGES, CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, ROSE'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND 'SQUARE PIANO, nearly new, price Rs. 550 Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR SALE, Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD is delivered by Cart, from house to house in Fort, Colaba, Byculla, Girgaum, Tardeo, Upper Mazagon, &c.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY
INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. Bass & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine, pure,* and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz	per doz. Rs.	4 0
Impl. Pints do. 6 doz	do.	5 4
Quarts do. 3 doz	do.	6 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESSERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY
Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8
Overland Suits	27	0
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0
Boys' Sailor Suits	9	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0
Dressing Gowns from 9 to 20		0
Pyjamas	8	0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0
White do.	5	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0
Printed Cambric do.	4	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	8
Silk and Wool do	8	8
Spun Silk	10	0
Gents' Under Vests 8 to 6		0
Bathing Drawers	2	0
Gents' Under Pants	4	0
Gents' Cotton Socks, do.	8	8
Warm do	15	8
Ladies Under Vests 8 to 6		0
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9	0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-4 to	12	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats from	6 to 15	0
Travelling Caps	4	8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8

	Rs.	a.
Travelling Hats	9 to 13	8
Cardigan Jackets	9-8 to	12
Sheets, per pair		8
Pillow Cases, each	1 to	2
Blankets	2-8 to	8
Waterproof Coats		0
Do. Do. Drab Twill Waterproof sheeting	6	0
Zenana or Quilts	4	8
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	0	12
Linen Cuffs per doz	1	8
Linen Collars do	6	0
Linen Handkerchiefs	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves	1 to	1
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete	25 to	30
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6
Courier Filters	9-8 to	12
Money Belts	2-8 to	6
Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to	4
Air Pillows		5
Travelling do		1
English Feather do		8
Ashantee Hammock from	10	8
Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		

	Rs.	a.
English horse hair pillows	2	12
Folding Camp Bedstead	50	0
Cork Mattrasses	23	8
Do. do.	15	0
Rug Straps	2	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Do. Do. Drab Twill Waterproof sheeting	6	0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0	12
Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	0	12
Linen Cuffs per doz	1	8
Linen Collars do	6	0
Linen Handkerchiefs	5	0
Warm Gloves	1	8
Children's Gloves	1 to	1
Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to	13
Gents' Canvas Shoes	6	8
Gents' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Dunlop Iron Bedstead, 7ft. din	95	0
Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted	60	0
Cheap's Cash Boxes 20 to	30	6
Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to	35	0
Helmet Cases	7	12
Hat Guard	0	8

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.

GIFTS
for
Birthday Presents
and
SOUVENIRS
Suitable for Gentlemen.

GOLD SCARF PINS.

In plain Gold, of various pretty patterns and designs, from Rs. 10 to 40. Set into Cameos, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Turquoise, Onyx, Coral, &c., from Rs. 20 to 160.

GOLD SCARF RINGS

as above.

GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, ETC.

Studs and Sleeve Links, with Collar Button, in sets, Plain, Engraved, Chased, or Enamelled, in case, from Rs. 45 to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 20TH SEPT. 1879

TO-DAY has been generally observed as a close holiday here, the merchants' offices as well as the banks having mostly been closed.

In the various home markets in which Bombay is in any way interested the telegrams report very few movements. Consols have advanced from 97⅛ to 97⅜, but French Rentes are unchanged at 118½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper unaltered at 76 for Fours and 82½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported dull at previous prices. Wheat is partially dearer, Mountain Club being quoted 6d. per quarter higher to arrive via Canal, 1s. via Cape, Soft Red 6d. per quarter higher.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was reported quiet but steady at Tuesday's quotations. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, Surats freely offered, sales 6,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats, spot prices unchanged except a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans. To-day the market has been quiet, sales 5,000 bales of which 500 Surats, prices unaltered. In New York ready Mid. Uplands remains at 12¼ cents, but December shipment, which yesterday recovered from 10·24 to 10·30, has to-day receded again to 10·21 cents per lb.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly figures. The total visible supply is the same as last week; the increased arrivals of American at the shipping ports having apparently been sufficient to more than counterbalance the off-take for all Europe, and unless some reduction takes place during the coming week, we may calculate we have now seen the lowest figures of supply for the season. In Liverpool, however, the stock has been reduced by 20,000 bales, and still looks like running down to something between 175,000 and 200,000 bales notwithstanding the reduced rate of consumption.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total supply of all kinds..	910,000	1,056,580	1,460,500
,, ,, ,, Surats	404,000	326,430	348,500
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	321,000	451,720	690,150
,, London.....	66,000	22,950	30,230
American Afloat.....	30,000	16,000	16,000
E. Indian ,, ...	83,000	118,000	80,000
Total.....	500,000	608,670	816,380
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 11-16d.	6 9-16d.	6 7-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5 3-16d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
Difference	1¼d.	1 7-16d.	1 5-16d.

The American crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons. According to present indications supplies seem likely to be pushed forward this season with great rapidity; partly owing, it is stated, to the fact that a long spell of hot dry weather has ripened a portion of the crop very rapidly—too rapidly, in fact, for a heavy yield—and in part to quicker transit from the interior. We may therefore see the heaviest receipts at an earlier period than previous seasons, without signifying a proportionately larger crop :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	77,000	74,000	23,200
,, Exports to U K.....	14,000	8,000	2,000
,, ,, to Continent.	2,000	.....	.....
Total Receipts. since 1st Sept.	122,000	146,500	41,000
,, Exports to U K ,,	30,000	16,700	8,000
,, ,, Continent. ,,	6,000	.....	6,000
,, Stock at the Ports	110,000	110,000	109,000
Saturday's Receipts	17,000	11,000	3,000

Bar Silver in London remains at 51⅝d. per oz.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th September as compared with that for 9th September :—

LIABILITIES.	9th Sept. Rs. A. P.	16th Sept. Rs. A.
Capital.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	20,94,910 0 0	20,94,910 0 0
Treasury Balances	3,44,09,694 12 1	3,39 08 809 5 11
Other Deposits	1,82,48,913 13 0	1,85 97 793 5 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,39,085 2 5	6,09,035 14 9
Sundries	11,71,446 2 8	12,21,445 4 3
Rs.	7,75,81,049 14 2	7,64,32,583 14 1
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,99,94,472 0 0	1,25,91,909 3 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	7 03 802 4 4	65,86,195 4 6
Credits on ditto ...	1,21 86,979 10 10	97,83,198 15 5
Bills Discounted.....	1,40,69,773 5 6	1,58,84,989 12 0
Balances with other Banks	5,60,855 15 3	4,74,442 5 0
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,58 493 6 5	9,57,695 7 1
Stamps	8,387 11 1	8,727 5 0
Sundries.....	2,71,098 0 11	2,71,164 6 11
Cash at Head Office	1,06,99,504 9 0	1,20,27,461 7
Do. at Branches	1,86,87,7 2 15 10	1,78,43,679 0 7
	7,75,81,049 14 2	7,64,32,583 14 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship EURYDICE, 1,465 tons, Captain J. Young, will sail to-day for Java, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain W. Stuart, sailed on Saturday last for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo, and Mr. Taylor and 80 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. MACEDONIA, 1,452 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst. from Liverpool (August 22nd), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Burt, infant and servant.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Macedonia (s)	Laird	Liverpool, Aug 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Akola (s)	Stuart	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The ship Eurydice, Young, to Java, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Arrow, to Coast and Cutch, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
16	Cambay.....	Russells.....	Liverpool, May 27.
17	D. of Argyll (s)	Quinc	London, Aug 10.
	Falstaff	K. Kew	Liverpool, June 10.
	Bann	Rae	London, June 11.
18	Undaunted (s).....	Douglas.....	False Point.
	Chapra(s).....	Wood	Bombay, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Steamers Coryia and Reliance. Ships Cuba, Peterborough and North.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Argyll—Prince Vahid Ali Meerza, Mrs Meerza.
Per s s Nizam, sailed on 18th September :—For Madras—Hon'ble C Pontifex, Mr and Mrs Atkin, and Mr Wilshere. For Venice Mr and Mrs Vivian. For Southampton—Mr Harry Yule.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Kirkwood.....	.....	Coconada.
19	Annie	.....	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS,—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellan Bates—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 27 bales jute rope, and 13 bales rags, Yussoojee Verjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—80 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmidas; 82 bales cotton, Shriram Sowdutrow.
Kashgar s—262 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 19th September 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·772
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Direction of Wind.....	WNW.,NW, W, WNW,NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	245
Fall of Rain ..... from midnight. to midnight.	0·28
Total fall during the month.....	1·56
,, ,, year	56·95
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 20th	0·09

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO SUPERS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROWN—September 15th, at "Elcot," Landour, the wife of J. Crommelin Brown, C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, of a daughter.
CARTER—September 12th, at "Frosty Hall," Mussoorie, the wife of Major Carter, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
DAVIES—September 13th, at "Snowdon," Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major R. W. Davies, A.M.D., The Carabiniers, of a daughter.
GOLDIE—September 17th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Major J. O. Goldie, Wing Officer, 20th Regt. M. N. I., of a daughter.
GORDON—September 6th, at Henzadah, the wife of Robert Gordon, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.
HODGES—September 10th, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Noel Hodges, M.A., of a daughter.
MAXWELL—September 12th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut F. T. Maxwell, R.E., of a son.
THOMPSON—September 13th, at Multan, the wife of Mr. D. W. Thompson, Educational Department, of a daughter.
TORIN—September 17th, at Kanjungve, the wife of H. M. Tobin, Esq., C.S., of twins, a son and a daughter.
WHITE—September 16th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Robert White, South Indian Railway, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GILLON—September 17th, at Pothanore, the beloved wife of Mr. A. Gillon, Permanent Way Inspector, M. S. C.
HOLMES—September 9th, at Gujrawalla, of cholera, Alic. Evelina, the daughter of William John and Eliza Holmes, aged 16 years.
McPHERSON—September 9th, at Calcutta, of puerperal fever, Ada Jane, the wife of Alexander John McPherson, aged 22 years.
MILLER—September 18th, at Madras, Captain T. C. Miller, 42nd Light Infantry, of dysentery contracted on service in Burma.
POWELL—September 11th, at Murree, Mr. Frank Powell, House and Hotel Proprietor, aged 53.
PITCAITHLY—September 14th, at Delhi, of brain fever, Leslie Alexander, eldest son of William and Ida Pitcaithly, aged 17 years.
THOMSON—September 16th, at Calcutta, Wilhelmina Geddes, the beloved wife of J. B. Thomson, aged 34 years.
WATTS—September 15th, at Jubbulpore, of heart-disease, Isaac Watts, Local Lieutenant and Honorary Magistrate, age 61.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter.....23rd, 3h. 16·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sunrise. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 22	.....	5 53	5 55	3 28 m 3 2 a	9 21 m 9 42 a
Tues. 23	English Mail expected.	5 53	5 55	4 12 m 4 12 a	10 30 m 10 56 a
Wed. 24	.....	5 51	5 54	5 1 m 5 51 a	0 10 m ...
Th. 25	.....	5 51	5 53	7 27 m 7 41 a	0 25 m 1 49 a
Fri. 26	.....	5 51	5 52	8 40 m 8 58 a	1 57 m 3 1 a
Sat 27	.....	5 51	5 51	9 38 m 9 52 a	3 3 m 3 47 a
Sun. 28	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 51	5 50	10 11 m 10 31 a	3 58 m 4 23

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST'S OPTICIAN,
WILL LEAVE BOMBAY
ON THE 22ND INSTANT.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1879.

DURING the last half century the opinion has been repeatedly expressed, both in and out of Parliament, as well as by the Home and Indian Press, that British India was too extensive to be well and profitably governed, and that any further extension of territory was undesirable. During the Governor-Generalship of Lord Ellenborough it was said that foreign conquest was sought after to the detriment of the provinces already under our control, and it was urged that, after a century of rule, India was still the India which we found it. Occupying the first place amongst semi-barbaric nations in respect of its wealth and extent of population, it was said to be a country without a government and without a trade. The Government, such as it was, was said to be a huge government of police, a government established mainly to preserve internal peace, but capable on an emergency of advancing a military force beyond its own frontier to punish a turbulent neighbour or displace a weak or incompetent ruler by establishing its own power in the province. This was the only claim to a foreign policy which India was able to put forth. And, inasmuch as these relations extended only to provinces as uncivilized as its own, the Government of India was regarded throughout the civilized world as a purely local government, utterly dissociated with what is called "foreign politics." In matters of trade India was then looked upon as a country with a capacity of buying goods of European manufacture, but with little or no capacity to be an exporting country. The "balance of trade," as it is called, was wholly against India.

Forty years have gone by, and during these years the dread of extending the British power in India has continued to exist. It has waxed eloquent in debate in England, and in India the Press has not failed to warn the Government of the impolicy of extending its power, and by such extension of territory diminishing its strength. But extension has gone on nevertheless: always reluctantly, we believe, often with secret misgivings as to the wisdom of some of the annexations; and more or less frequently, as in the case of Sind and the Punjab, the extension of territory has been a compulsory measure. Divisions of troops in the three Presidencies were formed into an army, the backbone of that army consisting of the flower of the British forces. During the last twenty years that army has been constantly undergoing reorganisation, and each reorganisation has had reference almost solely to the internal necessities of the country. It is true that this army has been used in China and in Persia; but that has been the limit within which it was considered prudent to employ the native army, until, in the course of last year, the Earl of Beacon-field conceived the idea of garrisoning Malta with a native force, in order to set free the European garrison for service in the field against Russia. Then for the second time in the history of this country a part of the native army of India was made a factor in European foreign politics; the previous occasion being the despatch of a force to Egypt, in the beginning of the present century. The Abyssinian campaign may be regarded as a matter wholly unconnected with European politics. We say, then, that for twenty years the army of India has been undergoing reorganisation, and while it may with truth be said that the European portion of the army is almost, if not quite unmatched in efficiency, the native army, if we may be allowed the expression, has undergone a retrograde improvement—retrograde, certainly when compared with the armies of Europe. If it be urged that the native army of India is quite efficient for the necessities of India, then we ask what are the limits within which that native army may be employed, and which the foe that it shall not be called upon to meet? If these limits cannot be defined, and the opposing force cannot be known, then the question arises, is it the fixed purpose of the Queen's Government to use only a British force in all foreign wars, except purely Indian wars, and to utilize the native army of India for garrison purposes, as was contemplated at Malta last year? That is to say, does the Queen's Government propose to count only upon the army of Great Britain as its fighting army, and to regard the native army of India as an auxiliary that may be used for garrison duty in order to set free the whole military force of the kingdom? Or is it that the native army of this country is only to be considered a local army, a force in no way to be regarded as forming part of the available army of our Queen for use in foreign wars? The despatch of a native force to garrison Malta may be regarded as a beautiful vision rather than as a wise military measure. It is true the force was sent forward and returned in peace, and the statesman who conceived the idea and executed it, received congratulatory cheers from his Parliamentary supporters. What was done at Malta may be repeated elsewhere; but this is really not a question to be answered by the reply "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." As a matter of high State policy it should be considered now, and decided now. If the native army of India is in future to garrison military stations in Europe it is better that the experiment should be made now, by climatizing a portion of this force in times of peace. One great good would result from this policy—the efficiency of the regiments would be secured. That the native army of India will be used for any emergency which may arise seems to admit of no doubt. This being so, it should be trained for the purpose to which it may be put. In view of the military policy of the nations of Europe in the present day, the question must often arise, In what way will Great Britain meet her future military necessities? All that concerns her standing army, her reserves, and her volunteer force has been long ago discounted, and the only remaining question to be determined is, whether or not the native army of India is or is not to be regarded as a part of the military power of the British Empire, not in India alone, but anywhere else. In the urgent necessities of Great Britain, that country could at any time call away from India forty or fifty thousand European soldiers, and the only remaining force would be an army that would be a source of weakness rather than of strength. Would it not be better if, along with a large draft from the European force, a corresponding large draft were made from the native force? If that native force were prepared for such a duty, and drilled up to the necessity, then not only would India be made secure within its own borders, but a force of 100,000 men might be calculated upon for foreign service. It may be said that India cannot despatch so large a force of native troops to an anti-tropical climate. But that is only because the army has been selected as an Indian army, pure and simple. If it were decided that that army was part and parcel of the British army, though it might be understood that it was to be used in Europe only on great emergencies, the rank and file would be selected with a view to foreign service.

When a country such as India contributes fifteen millions a year for the maintenance of an army, it seems quite an extravagant sum for a purely local army. And we say this while remembering that a large proportion of the army in India is in reality a part of the British army. The necessities of this country compel the presence of a large European force, and a force of greater or less strength must always be maintained in India; but we contend that the security which is given to the country by the presence of a European force is a reason why India should lend its local army to England when occasions may arise. It is too much the policy of the British Parliament to shut its eyes to its military necessities in times of peace, and to trust to the chapter of accidents to bound over its difficulties in times of war. A little discussion in Parliament of the subject of the military position of the native army of India would do an immense deal of good just now. The present movement into Afghanistan comes opportunely enough to awaken public interest in a matter which can no longer be neglected. Russia is drawing nearer to India every day, and the moment of contact may not be very distant. At that moment our astute neighbour may find other work for the British army elsewhere than in Central Asia, and for that contingency we should be prepared. By recognising the native army of India as a part of the effective military force of the British Empire, we shall be compelled to reorganize that force, so as to make it what circumstances in the future will compel it to be, a fighting force in or out of India, and part and parcel of the military system of the so-called civilized governments of the world.

IT is many years since Newcastle-upon-Tyne has been favoured with a public visit from a distinguished statesman. Most of the leading men of the day have of course passed through the town on their way north, as Mr. Gladstone did a year or two ago. Mr. Bright, too, who was connected by his first marriage, with a Novacastrian family, often visited "canny Newcastle." But the electors of the town of coal, grinding stones, and Armstrong guns, has had no public opportunity of seeing a political leader of the first rank since Mr. Gladstone's memorable visit in 1862. The majority of the Tyneside electors, however, look upon their member, "Joe Cowen," as he is familiarly called, as the personation of all that is wise; and he is their recognised leader, not only in local, but in Imperial politics. The reputation of the senior member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne is, however, not a mere local reputation. Wherever tyranny exists there his voice is sure to be heard. The Poles had in him a sturdy advocate, and his speech on the Royal Titles Bill was acknowledged to be one of the most powerful during the whole debate. One of the many changes in the representation which the last general election brought about was the election of a Conservative in the person of Mr. Charles Hammond, a local barrister, in room of Mr. Headlam, who had for some years been a worthy coadjutor both of the present Mr. Cowen and of his father. To guard against a repetition of this mistake is, we fancy, one of the principal reasons of the Marquis of Hartington's visit to the metropolis of coal. The senior member is, moreover, an advocate of the foreign policy of the Government, at any rate in its later phases; and the visit of the leader of the Opposition may be made in order to mitigate the undoubted influence on this question which Mr. Cowen, through his personal advocacy, as well as through the medium of his newspaper, the *Newcastle Chronicle*, is acknowledged to possess. Whatever may have been the influences which led to the Marquis of Hartington's visit, there can be no doubt that it will do something towards the reorganisation of the Liberal party in Newcastle—a reorganisation which has been rendered all the more necessary in consequence of the position which the senior member has taken in reference to foreign politics to which we have already referred.

We learn from Reuter that in the course of his speech the leader of the Opposition said that the prospects of a dissolution of Parliament were remote. It true that many hints have been thrown out in the House of Commons which might lead one to think that it was intended that the present Parliament should be allowed to die a natural death—notably that of the vacant seats. As an offset to this, however, many sayings and doings may be quoted, which are only compatible with the assumption that a general election was nearer at hand than was imagined. The notable sentence of the Earl of Beaconsfield in his Mansion House speech, to which we referred a few days ago, is generally understood to point to the likelihood of an early election. Some time ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Corrupt Practices at Elections Act would have to be amended before a general election; and when the Bill on the subject which has been passed was being discussed in the House of Commons he was reminded of this assurance. He protested against the assumption that the Government had pledged themselves to deal with the question in full before a general election; they had merely said that they would bring in a Bill on the subject early next session. This disclaimer seems to point to an intention to dissolve before another session begins. Still stronger, as an indication of an intended dissolution than even this hint given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the fact that so much anxiety should have been shown by the Government to alter the law as to the trial of election petitions. If there were to be no general election between now and the next session of Parliament, there would be little necessity for making different provision for such trials. Bye-elections are not fruitful of petitions, and the law might have been allowed to remain as it was until it could be comprehensively dealt with. On the assumption, however, that there is to be a dissolution soon the anxiety of the Government to make a change becomes intelligible; because a general election always brings many petitions, and it might be desirable to be prepared for these, while leaving over the more effectual dealing with corrupt practices. But when the weather chart is in the hands of such an erratic genius as the Premier it is always difficult clearly to read the signs of the times. And so far as appearances go we can hardly endorse the opinion of the Marquis of Hartington that the prospects of a dissolution are remote.

Judging from the past actions of the leader of the Opposition, we were quite prepared for his statement that the massacre at Kabul was no subject for party recriminations. The subject has got to be facedby the English nation as a whole, and not to be looked at through the jaundiced lens of party politics. The subject of England's present position in Afghanistan is one which will require to be handled with great tact, and the statesmanship which dictated the Treaty of Gandamack will have to be replaced by that which looks not so much at temporary as ulterior results. The difficulties of the position are daily increasing, the rebellion at Kabul is followed by a massacre at Herat, which is again followed by a report to the effect that the Amir not only connived at but instigated the troops to rebellion. These be serious news, and call for active and decisive measures in return. The Marquis of Hartington calls for vengeance, and in this request we are confident the entire English nation will concur, as also in the demand which he makes for an enquiry as to who must bear the responsibility of sending up a comparatively unarmed mission to Kabul. The noble lord condemned the idea of the annexation of Afghanistan; the innumerable heartburnings and turmoils which this would lead to would end he knew not where. But one thing we must now do. We must march an army from one end of Afghanistan to the other, and show the craven and deceitful wretches that, with the massacre at Kabul, the glory of England has not departed; but rather convince them that an affront offered to the meanest representative of the Queen-Empress is sufficient to call down upon the offenders the most speedy and condign punishment, and that *Nemo me impune lacessit* forms the motto of more than one regiment of the British service.

MORE extremes meet in Birmingham, perhaps, than in any other place on the face of the earth. Its natural prosperity depends largely upon the adoption of a policy which its people condemn. The manufacture of guns and bayonets is one of its leading industries, yet its Parliamentary representatives are distinguished advocates of peace and good will. It has produced leaders of evangelical thought, and boasts of a well-known college where many an earnest missionary has been educated; and it also has establishments for the manufacture of Indian idols. It produces a vast amount of "Brummagem" ware, and is yet a favourite home of high art. Music, painting, and the drama are pleasantly associated with the Midland capital. The Shakespeare library, the Royal Birmingham Society of Artists, and the Triennial Musical Festival are all famous institutions of the town that deals largely in dolls' eyes, "green spectacles," and sham jewellery. The triennial festival, particulars of which papers by the last mail afford us, has contributed some famous chapters to the history of music. It has been established for considerably more than a century, and amongst the illustrious manipulators of wondrous harmonies who have from time to time conducted the triennial oratorios, Mendelsshon himself is to be reckoned. He produced the *Elijah* at the Birmingham Festival in 1837. Thus Birmingham has done much to soothe the savage breast, to whose barbarous propensities it is also accused of having ministered; and doubtless if Music, heavenly maid, were again to revisit the earth, as when "first in early Greece she sung," she would not hesitate to seek the hospitality of Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain's constituents. In Bombay we fear she would not find a resting place. Why is it that in Bombay, where there is such a plethora of sound and efficient musicians, no institution for the study of high-class music exists? The success of the concerts at the Gymkhana is a guarantee that entertainments of a higher class would not be a failure. But is not the innate love of music, apart altogether from the question as to whether public performances would be successful, sufficient of itself to lead to the formation of a society whose members could spend a pleasant hour wading through the tuneful numbers of *Elijah*, *St. Paul*, *The Messiah*, *The Creation*, *Israel in Egypt*, or one or other of the lighter operas? Art, we hope, is not dead in Bombay. The Fine Art Exhibition at Poona will not have been without its uses if it impresses upon the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, the fact that there are other divine arts than painting to which they can devote their time and attention. For is not music the "friend of pleasure, wisdom's "aid?" and we are confident that the pleasure which would accrue from a study of one or other of the writings of some of the great masters would more than compensate for the trouble and time thus spent. Music, like virtue, is its own reward; and although, like Jessica, many may never be merry when they hear sweet music, still we trust that, for the reputation of the town, the musical entertainments in Bombay may not be confined to the mediocre music of the Gymkhana or the martial music of the bandstand. These musical opportunities we do not wish to disparage; but, really, if in a matter-of-fact place like Birmingham, the classics of music can be both pleasantly and profitably studied, surely in Bombay musical study is not to "stop short" like "my "grandfather's clock."

MARRIAGE cannot fail to be an attractive subject to those who make the laws and to those who owe them allegiance. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Society for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations should have referred to this subject at the opening of its seventh annual conference. The President of the Congress in his inaugural address maintained that the institution of marriage was more important than that of property, since it was the basis of social order in every civilised country. To strengthen and protect this institution was the aim of all wise law-givers and statesmen, inasmuch as, both previous to and more so since the introduction of Christianity, the security of the State and the well-being of the citizen depended upon the state of the law respecting it. Marriage, viewed from an international point of view, was a disgrace to Christianity and a slur upon the intelligence of the age. The tribunals of one State hold that the validity of marriage depends on the law of the place where the contract is entered into; another makes it dependent on domicile; whilst a third stands up for a theory at variance with its neighbouring territories. The result of such conflicting legislation is that the bastard in one country is the legitimate child in another, and *vice versa*. The marriage of an English girl at Dover is not recognised at Calais unless certain formalities of French law are complied with. The different States of the Continent have totally dissimilar laws of marriage, which designing knaves may infringe with impunity, if they are only sufficiently versed in international law to make their little learning a dangerous thing. What Sir Robert Phillimore contented for was the establishment of a general and uniform law amongst the nations, by which the civil law of one State might be valid in all. There is nothing unreasonable in the proposal. If such legislation were properly munified with safeguards as to identity and qualifications, an end would be speedily put to the scandalous system of confusion and wrong which prevails at present as regards matrimonial alliance. We quite concur not only in this proposed alteration in international law, but would suggest that a similar change in cases of divorce would be equally welcome and beneficial. Any effort made to bring nations into concord, to teach them that their interests are mutual, is a step in the path of progress that merits the support of all thinking men. The codification of law implies its simplification, just as the assimilation of the laws of nations tends to that knowledge of ourselves which is the surest mode of a knowledge of others, because we can only know ourselves by comparison with others. As this self knowledge was the basis upon which the ancients built their highest principles, so we of modern times cannot err in following in their footsteps.

WITH THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP DOZAN, SEPT. 10.

I MUST commence my letter by confessing that I have little or nothing to tell you. Our life here is purely a matter of routine, and so little varied by anything of interest to you in Bombay that I am almost ashamed to "chronicle its' small beer." Day by day the troops go out to work upon the roads, which will soon be in excellent order for the fortunate regiments who are returning. The first four of these, as far as we know at present, will be G-4 R. A., the 59th Foot, the 2nd Sikhs, and the 19th P. N. I. Of course, all these arrangements may be modified to suit future necessities. Of the garrison of Pishin we know nothing authoritative. It appears that it is to be composed, at any rate for the present, of a mixed force composed of Bombay and Bengal troops. Whether the Bombay regiments in this Brigade will advance across the Afghan frontier will depend in a great measure on their health. A report of this has been demanded from Simla, and duly forwarded. It shows, I am sorry to say, that their physical condition is very far from good, as about 600 men are recommended for return to India. Nevertheless such sickness is only what must have been expected in this climate, which tells alike on European and native, and after their continuous hard work on road-making and convoy duty, which has now lasted for some nine weary months. As an instance of the deleterious character of these parts, out of seven officers quartered at Mach, six were in bed with fever a short time ago. The weather still continues hot in the day, but is growing gradually cooler at night. From the dryness of the summer the Brahuis expect a winter of intense cold.

You will have heard of the unfortunate disaster which occurred at Mach during the late rains. Details have come in to us in full about it; and I now now give you a complete account of it. It appears that Lieut. Parkyn, of the Transport Department, was leaving Mach on the 30th August to take down treasure to pay the men in transport employ at Dadur. He intended to make a night march to Kirta (24 miles), and despatched his convoy of ponies, carrying Rs. 4,000 and his personal baggage, at about 8 p. m. on the above date. Rain was falling at this time, and had been hanging about the neighbouring hills all the afternoon, but his departure was too important to be postponed. About half a mile from the Mach plateau the road crosses the Bolan river-bed (the ordinary pass) by a causeway some four or five hundred yards in length. At ordinary times all the water in the river consists of three or four small and shallow streams: the largest perhaps three yards wide, and three inches deep. It seems that the rain had caused some slight rising in these streams, and thus washed away a part of the low causeway at the end farthest from Mach, in which broken portion a cart had got stuck. The transport inspectors in charge of the treasure ponies ordered all men to the front to endeavour to extricate the cart. In the meantime the rain had commenced to fall in torrents, and the wind was blowing a gale. The head inspector, thinking it would be useless to attempt to continue his march to Kirta, gave the order to recross the causeway, and return to Mach. While they were in the act of recrossing, and had nearly succeeded in doing so, a sudden freshet or wave came down the river-bed. The inspector who escaped describes the rush of water as having been heard by them for some seconds before, "like the noise of a roaring wind." He was riding in front of the line of ponies, and pressed forward as quickly as possible towards the bank. Another dismounted inspector in his rear clung to his pony's tail for some little time, but was washed away and drowned. Four syces of the pony train in rear were all swept away by the rush of water, and their bodies found at long distances down the river, and a mounted sowar of the Sind Horse was also washed away and drowned. The treasure tumbril was picked up next day: its lid has disappeared, and as yet there have been no traces discovered of its contents. Of the height of this sudden wave I can form no exact conception; it can only be judged by its force, which must have been enormous. A mare belonging to Lieut. Parkyn, some 16 hands high, and unladen, was crossing with the convoy, and was found dead more than half a mile from the scene of the disaster. As is natural, one's first thoughts about this accident lead one to compare it with that which happened to the 10th Hussars on the Kabul river. Both seem to prove that in such hill countries the rivers are all liable to sudden spates or freshets, which it is impossible to foresee, since they arise from the rain or melting snow pouring in torrents from the sides of distant mountains. In this case the rush of water came down a *nullah* to the north of the Bolan Pass, which leads down from the high ranges of the neighbouring hills. Parties are at work down the Pass as far as Ab-i-Gum repairing the roads, and will gradually make them through Dadur and Kachi.

THE AFGHAN MUTINY.

THE following connected account of the recent events at Kabul is supplied by the Press Commissioner :—

Early in the morning of Friday, the 5th instant, information reached the Government by telegraph from Captain Conolly, its Political Assistant Officer at Ali Khel, that on the 3rd instant the British Embassy at Kabul had been attacked by certain mutinous Afghan regiments, and that Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of his Mission were still defending themselves against overwhelming numbers, when the messenger who brought this intelligence left Kabul at noon on that day.

Immediately on receipt of the above information Captain Conolly was instructed to inform the Amir by letter that the British Government would hold His Higeness responsible for the personal safety of all the members of its Mission, and that the British troops would march to Kabul unless they were immediately assured of the complete safety of the Embassy. Captain Conolly was simultaneously ordered to let it be generally known upon the frontier that our troops were preparing to advance. General Sir Frank Stewart was at the same time instructed to stand fast at Kandahar, concentrating there all the troops previously under orders to return to India. Major St. John and party who were about to proceed to Herat were also instructed to remain at Kandahar until further orders.

Late in the night of the 5th instant intelligence was received from Captain Conolly, that letters had arrived at Ali Khel, addressed by the Amir to General Roberts, and that the contents of these letters, as well as the statements of the messenger who brought them (an uncle of Padshah Khan, the Ghilzai Chief), left no doubt as to the fate of the Embassy and escort. Captain Conolly's telegram added that particulars would follow immediately; and still later in the course of the same night, there arrived from him, by telegraph, the substance of a portion of the Amir's two above-mentioned letters. This telegram ended abruptly, with a note by the Station Officer at Kohat, that the wire at Thull had broken down; and it was not till the afternoon of the following day, September the 6th, that the continuation of it was received. The Amir's letters dated respectively Wednesday, 3rd instant, 8 a. m., and Thursday, the 4th, have been since received. They appear to have been written in great grief and perplexity. The first letter relates hurriedly that the troops who had been assembled for parade at the Bala Hissar suddenly broke into mutiny, and assaulted the British Residency, after having stoned their officers; that they were received by the Residency with "a hail of bullets;" that the tumult was swelled by the troops from the outlying cantonments, and by the people of the city and the country around, who destroyed the Artillery Park, Magazine, and Workshops; and that His Highness made three ineffectual attempts to restrain the assailants, sending first his Commander-in-Chief Daud Shah, who was beaten down by the mob and was supposed to be dying, then his son with Zalia Khan, the Governor of Kabul, and finally some Syuds and Mullahs.

The Amir's second letter states that the assault on the British Embassy was protracted with much loss of life on both sides from the morning till the evening of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, when the besiegers set fire to the Residency, and the Amir had been unable to discover whether the Envoy had perished or had been rescued. He goes on to decare that the catastrophe had been brought about by malcontent and seditious persons, for the disruption of his alliance with the British, and for the ruin of his government; that he is shut up within his house with a few attendants, having totally lost authority and control over the troops and the people; and that he has used every effort in vain to suppress the disorder; that his kingdom has been brought to destruction by these events; but that after God his strong reliance is upon friendship and union with the British Government, from whom he solicits advice as to how he should act. He protests that he will maintain firm hold on the friendship of the British Government, and that his sincerity and innocence will be made manifest. He concludes by deploring the loss of the Envoy, whereby his State is ruined.

On the 6th instant, Captain Conolly telegraphed that Sirkai Khan, the bearer of the Amir's first letter, had told him that Padshah Khan, who had visited the Embassy after the disaster, had seen there the dead bodies of the Envoy, staff, and escort, and added that of the latter some nine sowars were supposed to have escaped. He described the defence as very stubborn and the loss of the Kabulis as heavy. Sirkai Khan's statement says, however, that he and Padshah Khan did not see the body of the British Officers; also that the nine sowars belonged to a party of eleven who were returning from grass-cutting, of whom two were killed.

Sirkai Khan states, further, that he, with Padsha Khan and another, were waiting at the Amir's quarters to take leave of him, being about to leave for the Shuturgardan, when the mutiny broke out, and they heard the sound of firing. The Amir sent them to some troops in the 'Chaman' whom they succeeded with some difficulty in pacifying; they then returned to the Amir's quarters, where they appear to have remained, without making any attempt to protect or rescue the Embassy, until the Residency had been taken and its defenders overpowered. Sirkai Khan says that the Amir placed sentries round his own palaces, but that the soldiery were intent only upon taking the Residency; and that the only troops who did not join in the attack, and were ready to assist the Amir, were the artillery, who might have fired on the assailants had they received any orders.

The written statements of Jellal-ud-din Khan, who arrived at Ali Khel on the night of the 4th instant, with the first intelligence of the assault on the British Embassy at Kabul, and of Mirza Niyaz Tajik of Panjsher, his servant, have reached. According to these statements three of the Amir's regiments whose pay was in arrears, and whom the above-mentioned informants state to have encamped in Bala Hissar, on being offered one month's pay refused it, demanded arrears, stoned their officers, pillaged the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE KABUL MASSACRE.

RUMOURED CONNIVANCE OF THE AMIR.

LAHORE, SEPT. 21.

A Kabul letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* regards the Amir's conduct as suspicious and expresses the opinion that the Amir instigated the massacre. The writer of the letter asserts that sixteen regiments, with cavalry and guns, left Kabul for Kushi, and the Amir sent letters to induce the tribes between Kabul and Lalpura to rise against the British.

Dr. Bellew has been appointed special Political Officer.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY TROOPS AND THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

POONA, SEPT. 20.

The 4th Rifles will probably move from Poona to replace the 5th Native Infantry at Kurrachee.

The reports regarding the unservicable condition of the Bombay troops in the Bolan Pass are quite unfounded. There has been some sickness, but not more than was to be expected from the long exposure to which the men were subjected. The regiments all round are in first rate order.

It is generally considered that the Supreme Government is exacting too much from Bombay transport of the Kandahar column, the reorganization being placed in the hands of Bombay, after the country had already been denuded of all available animals to be supplied.

The transport and commissariat of the Kandahar column being first removed, the reorganization is entrusted to this Presidency, but not until the country has been denuded of baggage animals and supplies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

SPEECH BY LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

A Liberal demonstration was held yesterday at Newcastle, at which Lord Hartington made a speech. His Lordship said that the prospects of a dissolution of Parliament were remote. With reference to the massacre of the English Embassy at Kabul, he said, it was no subject for party recriminations. The Liberals deplored that their forebodings relative to the Treaty of Gundamuck had been fulfilled. It would be necessary, in the first place, to avenge the massacre and afterwards to enquire who was responsible for sending up a comparatively unarmed Mission to Kabul. He condemned the idea of the annexation of Afghanistan, as India was not capable of bearing the cost, and, moreover, it would bring the Russian frontier nearer to the English, which it would be impossible to view with equanimity. His Lordship, in conclusion, said that the next Liberal Government would have to undo the mischevious legislation and policy of the present Government.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

Consols 97⅛.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Medea, Captain P. Crillovich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 19th inst.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	39,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats.....	7,000 do.
Do. do. Imports of Cotton....	17,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats....	3,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	321,000 do.
Do. do. of Surats.....	85,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	66,000 bales.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40's Mule Twist	0-9½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	118½
Bar Silver.....	51⅜
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76
4½ per cent. do.	82½
Arrival—Australia.	

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 20, 10-40 A.M.

Manilla mail leaves Hongkong Monday.

MADRAS, SEPT. 20, 11-17 A.M.

Special steamer Singapore to Batavia daylight Monday 22nd.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept	Colaba. In. cent.	Fort. In. cent.	Byculla. In. cent.
Total previously registered...	56 67	65 97	68 61
19 Friday	0 28	.....	.....
20 Saturday	0 60	0 85	0 84
21 Sunday	.....	0 0	0 5
Total.....	57 55	66 82	69 50
Fall up to 21st Sep. 1878.....	99 4	107 79	105 33
Do. to 21st Sep. 1877.....	59 40	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 21.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather overcast; wind W. 3; thermometer 78·5; barometer 29·820.

MANGALORE, (Sept. 20) 4 p. m.—Weather fair; wind N. E., N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. light; thermometer 82.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·737	-003	86·2	0	76·6	63	-4	Calm	3	0	...
Kurrachee	29·801	+024	82·5	+0·5	78·4	83	+7	S W	7	7	...
Deesa	29·879	+005	83·2	+1·5	74·7	65	+2	S W	7	5	...
Rajkot	29·851	+006	82 1	0	71·1	56	-5	W S W	9	7	...
Surat	29·856	+024	82·6	-0·5	77·0	77	+6	S W	7	10	...
Malegaon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
Sholapore	29·892	-019	79·3	+1·0	68·3	55	-11	N W	10	3	...
Bombay	29·901	-013	80·5	-2·0	77·3	87	+10	S S E	8	9	0·07
Goa	29 909	-027	78·5	-1·5	78·0	98	-2	W S W	7	7	0·19
Akola	29·819	-026	80 7	-0·5	72·6	67	+5	W N W	8	10	0·02
Amraoti	29·796	-026	78·7	0	72·5	73	0	S W	2	4	0·08
Belgaum	29·918	-031	72·9	-3·5	66 6	71	-6	W N W	7	7	...

WEATHER REMARKS.

Jacobabad—Fine clear weather.
Kurrachee—Dark gloomy weather.
Deesa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Rajkot—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.
Sholapore—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Bombay—Passing showers during day.
Goa—Fine weather with passing clouds.
Akola—Overcast; fine weather with passing clouds.
Amraoti—Passing showers during day.
Belgaum—Fine weather with passing clouds.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

OWING to heavy rain no races were run at Poona on Saturday. The Governor's cup will be run for on Saturday next.

THE Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, has addressed a circular to all medical officers in regard to the mode of taking chest measurements of native recruits. The plan in vogue now varies in different regiments, and the rejection of recruits, on the score of undersized chests, has sadly troubled the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency has now decided to obviate all difference in the manner of measuring recruits round the chest, by ordering that such measurements should be taken with the arms hanging down by the side. A good many doctors have of late been made to pay the expenses incurred by the Government, when recruits passed by them are rejected on the plea of narrow chests. Complains are loud and long, especially when it is remembered that in Bengal and Bombay, the practice of mulcting doctors of recruits' expenses does not obtain. All mediocs, from the most junior dresser to the senior surgeon major of the Indian Medical Department, are liable to be so charged, and for this reason Sir Neville has introduced one uniform mode of measurement.

A TELEGRAM from Ali Kheyl to the Lahore paper, dated Sept. 16, states:—Allahadin, brother of Padshah Khan, and the principal neighbouring chiefs have come in to see General Roberts. Local carriage is coming in fairly well.

THE Lahore paper has received the following note, dated the 12th instant, from a correspondent at Jallalabad:—"Sirdar Mahomed Asif Khan, son of Sirdar Yaya Khan, Governor of Lughman; and Taj Mahomed Khan, headman of Jugdullack, with several other headmen of the Khogiani, Shinwarries, and Sunjoo Kheyls, have arrived at Jallalabad, and are making preparations to resist the English advance. It is reported here that a large number of Mahomedans have assembled at Kabul for the purpose of opposing the English; and that another force is about to start for Kushi. Sirdar Mahomed Hassan Khan, Governor of Jallalabad, is stationing troops at different points with the same intention to resist the passage of British troops. Latest news also states that Mahomed Sadik Khan of Lalpoora is engaged in raising the Bajours and Mohmunds. The state of things here demands the speedy appearance of the English Army."

IN anticipation of the enhanced rate of tax on spirits the wine merchants at Goa are replenishing their stores with gin and brandy.

A TELEGRAM from Lisbon informs the Goa Government that the Anglo-Portuguese treaty is effectually to come into force from the 6th November next.

A CONSIDERABLE number of pictures have already arrived at Simla for the Fine Arts Exhibition, and some, we hear, are very good. There will be a number of sketches from Afghanistan, which will be an interesting feature. There are also a number of pictures by native artists which, so far as regards Simla, is, to a great extent, a novelty. Some, by a Parsee artist, are said to be very good. Mrs. Gillespie is well represented, and pictures are promised by Dr. DeFabeck, Major Pullan, Mrs. Graham, Colonel Sankey, and other well known artists, as well as by some as yet unknown to Simla.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Peshawur, September 17, states:—"The best formed opinions are that the mutinous Herat troops will keep together as much as possible, with a view to future escape into independent territory, if the British forces occupy Kabul at once. The mutineers would all be known, if muster rolls of the regiments are still existing, and would therefore fear to return to their homes, where they might afterwards be captured. General Macpherson left here to-day for Thull *via* Kohat. Transport animals are coming in more numerously than was expected. Cholera is still lurking about the station. Bazaar rumours about tribal uneasiness are quite untrustworthy. The formation of the Jamrud camp is simply an initial measure of the advance."

ACCORDING to a telegram to the Allahabad paper from Simla, dated September 18th, the troops to proceed with General Roberts will consist of 1 battery horse artillery, 1 do. field do., 1 mountain train battery, 1 squadron 9th Lancers, 67th Foot, 72nd Highlanders, 92nd do., 12th Bengal Cavalry, 14th do., Wing 5th Punjab Cavalry, 5th Goorkhas, 5th Punjab Infantry, 23rd Pioneers, 28th Punjab Infantry, 3rd Sikhs, and 1 company Sappers and Miners—giving a total of 7,000 or 8,000 men. The following force is available to advance simultaneously and open communication between Peshawur and Kabul:—1 horse artillery battery, 1 field do., 1 heavy do., 2 mountain train batteries, 1 regiment British Cavalry, 2 regiments British Infantry, 4 regiments of Native Cavalry, 5 regiments of Native Infantry, 2 companies Sappers and Miners, in addition to the troops now holding the Khyber as far as Luudi Kotal and the Peshawur Valley.

THE air is full of rumours about Afghanistan and the Afghans. One, which was telegraphed to the Lahore paper from Peshawur on the 15th inst., states:—"Yakub Khan's mother is reported to have arrived at Dakka with five batteries of artillery and six regiments, having quarrelled with her son; she intends raising all the tribes against us."

THE *Indian Daily News* opportunely says a good word for the Guides, which corps has the honour of claiming as its members the gallant escort who fought and died in defence of the British Residency at Kabul:—"It occurs to us that the Government is allowing an opportunity to pass of winning favour and esteem with the men who supply recruits to the Guides, and to the best of our native regiments. That a party of the Guide should be faithful and gallant goes without speaking. The regiment has a history of which any corps may be proud. Always to the front, when there is work to be done; always foremost, whenever the march is to be the most trying, or the fight the hottest, the Guides have earned and kept a reputation second to that of no regiment in the service. Not the least glorious of the memories they should proudly cherish will be the fight at the Bala Hissar, where their ready courage and stubborn faithfulness was so sternly tried, and proudly proved. The spirit shown by those seventy soldiers contrasts boldly and gratefully with the court-martial in the Kurrum on a party of Afghans who had betrayed their honour as soldiers. It is a spirit, which a wise Government would be quick to recognise and prompt to turn to account. It is a spirit which should be encouraged by all possible means throughout the army, and which would, if cultivated, form a bond between the Government and its soldiers of the highest military and political value. We therefore express the surprise which the public feel that no announcement has yet been made of the intention of the Government to mark its sense of the high courage and devotion of the Kabul escort, by providing for the families of the men who have fallen so nobly in our cause."

SOME Madras troops are to have a part in the new Afghan campaign. The *Madras Mail* states:—"We have a piece of good news for the Madras army. Five Native Infantry regiments are to be despatched forthwith to the North-West, two to do garrison duty and three to go on active service with the column moving on Kabul. The selection of regiments has not yet been completed, but the 27th Regiment, Colonel C. J. Smith, now stationed at Bellary, is to be moved to Cawnpore, while one wing of the 25th at Vellore will take the place of the 27th at Bellary. Probably the services of the 14th Regiment at Alipore, which at once volunteered for Afghanistan, will be availed of, in which case another regiment would be sent to take their place at Alipore. The offices of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines and the Quarter-Master-General are already busy with preparations for equipping these regiments for immediate service. It speaks well, we think, for the spirit in which the Army Commission at Simla is doing its work, when it is decided to put Madras regiments to the test of actual service. Three months' service in Afghanistan, more especially if there is any fighting to be done there, will do more to demonstrate the value of the Madras sepoy than volumes of angry controversy have done. The Madras Army has probably to thank Sir Frederick Haines for the determination of the Government of India to employ Madras troops in Afghanistan. We have no doubt whatever that the result of the experiment will be to prove the Madras sepoy to be a much better soldier than he looks."

THE Lahore paper's Simla correspondent telegraphs under date September 15:—"The Momunds occupy Dakka in great strength. The Amir's complicity is inferred from his orders stopping communications. A large force of Afghans is assembled to defend Kabul."

DURING the week ended the 13th September, good rain much improved the prospects of the crops throughout the Bardwan division of the Bengal Presidency, though more is still wanted in parts. The only other district in which more rain is said to be wanted is Balasor. The heavy rain during the week has caused fresh floods and more damage to crops, especially maize, in many districts, and in Behar the damage will be increased by insects, which have attacked the young rice. But though the damage by floods and too much rain will be very great, the crops, where uninjured, will be good.

THE Colonial Secretary of Tasmania has written to the Madras Government that it is questionable whether it would be an advantage to the Eurasian to encourage his emigration to that colony. The field of employment is limited, and the Eurasian would find obstacles, based on prejudice, which would militate against his success. A few competent carpenters, masons, able bodied farm labourers, and domestic servants might find employment without difficulty.

NAINI TAL does not appear to be quite the place to tempt speculative builders to lay out their capital. The Allahabad papes's correspondent describes a recent occurrence there as follows:—"A continuous rumbling, as of distant thunder, but of too long duration to deceive even the most unwary, announced to Naini Tal the occurrence, ten days ago, of a gigantic landslip. The occasion, for once in a way, was worthy of the alarm which it created. From the western side of Cheena there came thundering down an avalanche of mingled stones and boulders, crushing through the upper mall, uprooting or tearing down enormous trees, and playing general havoc with all that stood in its way. Luckily no damage was done to life or limb; but the range of servants' houses attached to one of the neighbouring bungalows had the narrowest possible escape from being staved in bodily. I saw, within a perilously small distance, an enormous rock containing some 2,500 cubic feet, and estimated to weigh 100 tons, deep buried in the ground, its path from the hill top marked by a broad track of destruction." And then comes the pleasant conclusion (for Naini Tal residents):—"There is hardly a square foot in Naini Tal that can be called absolutely safe in such weather as we have been having this season. The geogonical formation seems specially adapted for landslips: it only wants an unusually heavy rainfall, and the hill-sides come tumbling about our ears forthwith. Talk of the mountains skipping like lambs; why, we would not be astonished (we are a *blasé* lot, of the thorough *nil-admirari* type) to see the peaks of Ayapata or the crags of Siriya Kanta hopping down into the devoted valley at a moment's notice."

A CORRESPONDENT at Rangoon writes to a Calcutta paper:—"I see the *Pioneer* professes to give correct details of King Theebaw's massacres, and boldly asserts that of 37 of the late King's wives only one was killed. I am assured by a gentleman from Mandalay, who has every means of arriving at the truth, that this is incorrect, and that however much it may gratify the pride of British Indian officialism to think that our protests benefitted Theebaw's unhappy victims, there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose it. My informant says that only one of the late King's sons in Mandalay remains alive of the whole Royal family, and if Theebaw's consort, whose confinement is expected next month, brings forth a boy, this remaining half-brother of Theebaw's will immediately be killed." We see it stated elsewhere that a son has been born to Theebaw, but have no information so far as to whether the birth was the signal, as the correspondent quoted above surmised it would be, for the murder of the King's only remaining brother. Judging from his previous acts, it is not unlikely.

ANOTHER diseased spleen case has occurred, in connection with which an attempt is apparently being made to victimise a European. The *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"As some of the native papers are trying to make capital out of the Toondla case, we may as well state the facts so far as they have come to our knowledge. The unfortunate punkah cooly who met his death, was one of those living skeletons that are so common about Agra at the present moment, and who, from the best of motives, persist in working when the chances of their being able to do so are dead against them. On the morning in question he had fallen asleep (as punka coolies generally do) behind a bench in the station master's office. On Mr. Fox entering the room he roared out as most Europeans do in the hot weather, "*punkah kicho*," and getting no reply he went looking about for the erring cooly. As the latter was behind a bench, the former could not have kicked him if he had tried (we would advise some of our Bengal-ee friends to make the experiment if they doubt the fact), but reaching forward instead, he seized him either by the hair of the head or the cloth worn round that part of the person, and shook him. The man got up and pulled the punkah, but after a few minutes he threw himself down again. The station porters were then sent for and ordered to remove the man to hospital. He died shortly after reaching hospital, and a *post mortem* examination was conducted under the superintendence, we are told, of Dr. Hilson, the Civil Surgeon of Agra. That gentleman found the spleen to weigh 16 ounces, the normal weight of a healthy spleen being 5 ounces!

THE Government of India has approved of the extension of the Sambhur branch of the Rajputana State Railway, across the lake to Gudha, and thence to Nawa and Jhowra on the north shore, in all 17 miles. The Japag siding constructed along the south side of the Sambhur lake has also been extended for two miles. The cost of these extensions is estimated at Rs. 7,94,386.

THE officer on special duty in Kashmir reports regarding the harvest prospects of the country that the rice crops in the Patan Tahsil is particularly fine, but in the part of the country lying between Magan, the head-quarter of the Tahsil and Srinagar, there is very little cultivation. The early autumn grains, such as Indian corn and millet, have for the most part been destroyed owing to the want of rain, but the yield of fruit is abundant, and a liberal sale of wheat and barley in Srinagar has diminished the appearance of distress in the country. The prospect of the country depends, however, on the rice crop which has suffered considerably on account of the exceedingly scanty rainfall this year. No approximate estimate of the probable yield can be arrived at so early in the season, but the officers of the Darbar roughly put it at 7 lakhs of Kharwars of Shali or about 7 lakhs of maunds for the State share. If things turn out according to these anticipations there is every reason to hope that the famine should be at an end in a few months; on the other hand apprehensions are yet entertained by some of the officials that the famine will continue next year.

FROM the way in which the *Boletim do Governo* speaks of the professors of the primary schools, some being dismissed for their unfitness, others suspended for abandoning school and meddling in factions and politics, and many more reprehended for neglect of duty, one is forced to acknowledge that the teaching staff of the rising generation at Goa, does not enjoy a high reputation in the eyes of their Government.

AT a district court-martial at Jubbulpore on the 27th of August, 2nd class Assistant Apothecary George Cattell, of the Subordinate Medical Department and attached to the 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment of Foot, was sentenced to be dismissed from the service for having on the 30th of July last been drunk while on duty; and of having on the following day broken his arrest.

THE *Pioneer* repudiates the idea that the British Government is responsible for the proper management of Kashmir affairs, and quarrels with the statement that that province was sold by our Government to the present *raj*. He says:—"The country had never been administered by British officials; it was not one in which, for a money consideration, the British authorities installed an incompetent administration, depriving the people of a better one. It was conquered territory which the conquerors forbore to occupy in consideration of a payment made by the actual sovereign. It is extravagant to say that such a transaction involves the British Government in moral responsibility, for the way the State is being governed a generation afterwards."

NEWS from Manilla says that in Surigao "there has been discovered a very rich gold mine, owing to the displacements of earth caused by the recent earthquake which took place in that locality, and that the samples of ore brought to Manilla are of great value. The Government intends to despatch a commission of engineers there."

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, the Secretary of State has sanctioned to each of the two unmarried sisters of the late Mr. T. T. Cooper, Political Agent, Bhamo (who was killed in the execution of his duty) a pension of £50 a year, counting from the day following that of Mr. Cooper's death.

FOLLOWING the example of Sindia and Holkar, the Puttiala State, we hear, has offered to place its troops at the disposal of the Government.

THE *Englishman's* Rangoon correspondent wrote on the 11th instant:—"News reached Rangoon a day or two ago that fourteen more adherents of the Nyoungyan Prince had been massacred in Mandalay by the orders of the King. The wire to that place is out of order, so we shall not hear for some days what effect the sad news from Kabul has on Theebaw and his Ministers. Unless they go to overt acts, they can hardly be more insulting to our representatives than they have been of late, or show more absolute indifference to British protests against massacre and Burmese barbarities."

MAJOR BERTIE HOBART, R. A., Military Secretary to His Grace the Governor of Madras, has presented Rs. 2,500 to the Madras University to found a scholarship, to promote the study of medicine and surgery among the Mussulman population of Madras.

A NATIVE paper states that the names of three native gentlemen of rank in Bengal are at present under the consideration of Government for appointment as probationers under the new Civil Service rules. These gentlemen are:—Kumar Gajendra Narayan of Kuch Behar, now in England; Kumar Gopendra Krishna, son of Maharaja Narendra Krishna and Deputy Magistrate of Kulna; and Babu Shyamadhab Roy, nephew of the late Maharaja of Nadiya, and at present Deputy Magistrate of Hughli.

THE Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphed on the 19th inst., that the 9th Foot were to march on the following day for the Khyber. General Bright, whose command extends westward from Attock, was still at Peshawur. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry under orders was only waiting for depôt men away on leave or detachment to rejoin. Their fighting strength is over three hundred sabres. The Amir's garrison was said to have deserted Daka Fort. The look-out at the outposts from Lundi Kotal with telescopes could not see any bodies of men about near Daka. Mahomed Khalil, a Momund Chief, was trying to preach a *jehad*, but without present success. As a good deal of carriage had been sent from Peshawur to the Kurrum Valley, an advance through the Khyber was looked upon as unlikely for several weeks.

THE Punjab Government has, the *Pioneer* understands, concluded satisfactory arrangements with the Afridi tribes of the Khyber, the last difficulty, which had arisen from the rivalry of two important chiefs of the Zukka Kheyl clan, having been overcome by dividing between them the Government allowances. The Kuki Kheyl, Malik din Kheyl, Sipah, and Kamri tribes have all signed the agreement, which engages for the safety of their respective portions of the roads acknowledges their responsibility for any offence, committed within their limits, and promises restitution of stolen property or compensation for losses. The tribes are now about to be dismissed, and only selected representatives remain in Peshawur. The Shinwaries have also come forward, offering to carry supplies to the front. The whole business, which has been thus far so eminently satisfactory, and the difficulty of which was immensely increased by Kabul news, reflects great credit on the officers who have conducted it; namely, Major Waterfield, C. S. I., and Captain Warburton, in charge of the Khyber arrangements.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March .....Wildbader Colonnaden.....Kuhner.
Overture...Banditen Streiche .....Suppe.
Selection ..Madame L'Archiduc.....Offenbach.
Valse .....A Toi .....Waldteufel.
Quadrille ...Das Pensionat.....Kaulich.
Galop .....The Hermit's Bells .....Maillard.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Victoria Gardens this evening (weather permitting):—

March ....Oestreicher Lager .....Fischler.
Overture...Tancredi .....Rossini.
Selection...From Offenbach's Opera "Les Cloches de Corneville" .....Arr'd. by...F. Godfrey.
Waltz .....Mein Schonster Tag in Berlin.....Gung'l.
Quadrille...La Perichole.....C. Coote.
Galop .....Bal Da Bald Dore.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Ali Gabbay was on Saturday last sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting Abdool Rahmon Esaub.

A VAGRANT.—John Lennon, a European, was on Saturday last declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

CENTRAL PRESIDENCY RIFLES MEETING.—Mrs. Warre (wife of the Commander-in-Chief) has kindly consented to present the prizes to the winners at the recent Central Rifle Meeting held in Poona, after the opening of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition this (Monday) afternoon.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A., during the week ending the 20th instant. Horses, 3 lame, 1 broken knee; bullocks, 13 lame, 7 sore necks, and 6 emaciated. Total number of cases, 29; amount of fine, Rs. 69.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Traynor and two other seamen of the British ship Varuna, were on Saturday last sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment each for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship of which they are articled seamen.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Shaik Abdool Shaik Ameen was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of criminal misappropriation of property consisting of three currency notes of the value of Rs. 80 belonging to Sungoor Mumbaruck. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Goanese tailor, named Santan Fareira, was on Saturday last sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of nine alpacca coats, valued Rs. 20, the property of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee.

THEFT.—Anama, woman, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a silver anklet, valued Rs. 4, from a little girl, named Jumnee. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.—Narayen Govind was also convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a silver neck ornament, valued Rs. 4, belonging to Bhow Narayen, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., was entertained by a number of Sirdars of the Deccan on Wednesday evening last. His Excellency was accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. Hart, and Mr. Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, the Oriental Translator. The following are the names of the Sirdars who entertained His Excellency:—Balla Sahib Pratinidhi, Khanderao Witwas Rastay, Punt Suchew of Bhore, Abba Sahib Poorundhurray, Khunderao Baboorao Dhabharay, Oomabai Sahib Rastay, Rao Bhadoor Vijarangum Moodliar and Luximbai Ranee of Jadowrao Malligaumkur.—*Poona Observer.*

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 13th September, 1879, was 9,436 maunds, and in money Rs. 6,559. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1878 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th Sept., 1879.		Week ending 14th Sept., 1878.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight.....	Mds	1338	Mds	438	Mds	900	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	659	Rs.	141	Rs.	518	...	...
GRAIN—								
Weight.....	Mds	50,670	Mds	70,160	...		Mds	19,490
Amount.....	Rs.	11,332	Rs.	20,094	...		Rs.	8,762
JAGREE—								
Weight.....	Mds.	1,40	Mds.	577	Mds	823	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	728	Rs.	325	Rs.	403	...	...
OPIUM—								
Weight.....	Mds	43	Mds	1,166	...		Mds	1,123
Amount.....	Rs.	24	Rs.	1,808	...		Rs.	1,581
DRY FRUITS—								
Weight.....		1,508	Mds	1,978	...		Mds	470
Amount.....		885	Rs.	685	...		Rs.	120
P. GOODS AND TWIST—								
Weight.....	Mds	3,629	Mds	4,212	...		Mds	583
Amount.....	Rs.	3,215	Rs.	3,539	...		Rs.	324
SALT—								
Weight.....	Mds	7,745	Mds	8,788	Mds	957	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	3,247	Rs.	1,992	Rs.	1,235	...	...
SEEDS—								
Weight.....		2,623	Mds	3,701	...		Mds	1,081
Amount.....		1068	Rs.	853	Rs.	215	...	...
SUGAR—								
Weight.....	Mds	2,419	Mds	3,571	...		Mds	1152
Amount.....	Rs.	1,259	Rs.	1,878	...		Rs.	619
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—								
Weight.....	Mds	3,320	Mds	3,496	...		Mds	176
Amount.....	Rs.	959	Rs.	1,110	...		Rs.	151
STATE RAILWAY MATERIALS—								
Weight.....	Mds	1,080	...		Md	1,080	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	531	...		Rs.	531	...	...
STONE—								
Weight.....	Mds	19,188	Mds	14,900	Mds	4,286	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	1,088	Rs.	828	Rs.	260	...	...
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight.....	Mds	29,770	Mds	23,177	Mds	6,593	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	8,872	Rs.	7,046	Rs.	1,826	...	...
TOTAL—								
Weight.....	Mds	124,729	Mds	134,165	...		Mds	9,436
Amount.....	Rs.	35,527	Rs.	40,086	...		Rs.	6,559

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The decrease in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 13th September, 1879, was 1,06,971 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 87,469. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 13th Sept 1879.		Week ending 14th Sept 1878.		Increase.		Decrease.	
COTTON—								
Weight.....	Mds	15,838	Mds	6,617	Mds	9,221	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	17,393	Rs.	8,640	Rs.	8,753	...	...
WHEAT—								
Weight.....	Mds	17,843	Mds	27,417	...		Mds	9,574
Amount.....	Rs.	9,344	Rs.	13,260	...		Rs.	3,916
OTHER FOOD GRAIN—								
Weight.....	Mds	92,501	Mds	1,58,631	...		...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	34,319	Rs.	86,429	...		...	...
LINSEED—								
Weight.....	Mds	293	...		...		...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	90	...		...		...	...
TEELSEED—								
Weight.....	Mds	705	...		...		Mds	56,489
Amount.....	Rs.	253	...		...		Rs.	50,524
OTHER SEEDS								
Weight.....	Mds	3,839	...		...		...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	1,274	...		...		...	...
SUGAR AND JAGREE—								
Weight.....	Mds	3,197	...		...		...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	2,105	...		...		...	...
SALT—								
Weight.....	Mds	10,990	Mds	19,628	...		Mds	8,638
Amount.....	Rs.	4,701	Rs.	10,426	...		Rs.	5,663
OPIUM—								
Weight.....	Mds	2,987	Mds.	1,382	Mds	1,605	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	10,537	Rs.	5,050	Rs.	5,487	...	...
DRY FRUITS—								
Weight.....	Mds	14,603	Mds.	11,477	Mds	3,126	...	...
Amount.....	Rs.	21,721	Rs.	16 979	Rs.	4,74	...	...
GENERAL GOODS—								
Weight.....	Mds	1,11,029	Mds	159,447	...		Mds	46,325
Amount.....	Rs.	65,333	Rs.	1,13,788	...		Rs.	46,350
TOTAL—								
Weight.....	Mds	173,802	Mds	3,80,706	...		Mds	1,06,971
Amount.....	Rs.	1,67,13	Rs.	2,54,609	...		Rs.	87,469

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed."
† " " "General Goods."

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice, dated the 20th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 29th instant, the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mail's will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if full prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m., and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CRICKET.

7TH FUSILIERS *VS.* COLABA.

A MATCH between "E" Company 7th Fusiliers and the Colaba Cricket Club was played on Saturday last on the *maidan* at Upper Colaba, commencing at about 11-30 and ended in an easy victory for the latter by 6 wickets and 5 runs.

On the side of Colaba R. Leibschwager, H. Corke, and W. Mayhew did good service, and for the Fusiliers Benning and Irish.

The bowling on both sides was fair, Helm and Langridge for the Fusiliers, E. A. Corke and P. DeSouza for the Colaba team, especially that of D'Souza whose twis

of trains that could be run with a load of 35 vehicles at a speed of 20 miles per hour, with the existing number of crossing stations, and allowing stoppages for breakfast and dinner, varying from 1½ to 2½ hours. Working the trains in this manner, and with our covered goods wagons converted as mentioned for the carriage of troops and horses, we should be able to concentrate on Lahore from the Multan and Delhi directions without assistance from other railways, a force equal to three batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, three regiments of European infantry, five regiments of native infantry, or a total of 7,000 men of all arms every 24 hours.

The result of an estimate of the rolling stock necessary to keep all the trains in the special army time bill running shows that we have sufficient accommodation—1st for officers, 2nd for horses, 3rd for baggage, 5th for ammunition (our own iron-panelled covered wagons will answer this latter purpose.) We would, however, be short of 2nd and 3rd class carriages for men and followers by at least 400 vehicles, but to meet this we have about 800 covered goods wagons which could be utilized in lieu of the deficient stock, if, say, 500 wagons were filled with moveable seats for men and sufficiently ventilated by the removal of the iron panels. We would therefore have really no extraordinary difficulty in providing the requisite vehicles for all the trains mentioned, so it is not too sanguine a statement to make that 40,000 troops of all arms could be brought from Ghauseabad to Lahore in two days, and about 30,000 from Multan to Lahore in the same time, or a total force of 70,000 with guns, horses, and stores complete.

The total number of vehicles at present on the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line, exclusive of horse boxes suitable for horses, is 130, which will only accommodate 980 horses if all could be used at the same time; but as 10 per cent. of all rolling stock must be allowed for as under repairs, it would be requisite to fit up about 425 additional vehicles and four covered goods wagons to carry horses in the same manner as was done with the two vehicles which conveyed a part of the Indian Contingent to Bombay when *en route* for Malta. It would be also necessary to construct a dozen loading boards for every additional 100 wagons of the approved type. This estimate does not provide for rolling stock being detained during the necessary halts *en route* for ship, but to meet this, and to prevent the vehicles standing idle while the troops are resting, I would make the following proposals. If the military authorities require halts to be made at the regular rest camps, and the stoppages do not exceed in length those shown in the time table, it does not matter whether the halts take place at one, two, or three different stations so far as the carrying capabilities of the line for military purposes are concerned, but if the halts are in any way lengthened, it will at once curtail our power, as plant and engines cannot be worked round so quickly.

If a real emergency arose of the kind, for which a special military train service would be necessary, the main object of the Commander-in-Chief will probably not be so much the convenience of the Commissariat Department to provide food for troops *en route* at the fixed places where they have the requisite establishments in time of peace as to push troops to the front as quickly as possible, and when generals have this object in view, the usual practice in campaigns is to serve out cooked rations for two, three, and even four days, and merely halt to supply beer and rum, or for other necessary purposes. When halts have to be made of longer duration than those entered in the time table, in order to enable the troops to have a night's rest, such halts, in an emergency, should take place at distances about 200 miles apart. These halts would not necessarily interfere with the time table, although the stoppages are specially arranged for. All that is required is—say if No. 10 up train from Ghazeeabad carrying troops which are to rest twelve hours at Meerut cantonment, that No. 10 should for that day become terminal at that station, and subsequently continue its onward journey as No. 22 or 24, which may possibly bring troops that are also to halt twelve hours there, or another body of troops which had previously halted at Meerut may continue their onward journey to the time of No. 10 and so on. As there will be a constant flow of vehicles downwards, there should be no necessity for even detaining trains for such halts; the carriages might at once be returned to the junction at Ghazeeabad, and others collected from down trains to make up their equivalent by the time troops were ready to move on again.

Another plan is, perhaps, preferable. The military authorities might set certain trains apart to carry infantry, others artillery, and others cavalry. Suppose No. 2 up train from Ghazeeabad to Meerut brought daily a European infantry regiment and No. 4 carried daily a European regiment from Meerut to Mian Mir; in the same manner No. 18 up could convey a European infantry regiment from Ghazeeabad to Meerut, and No. 20 could carry a European infantry regiment from Meerut to Mian Mir. This example gives two European infantry regiments twelve hours halt each at Meerut, whilst immediately one regiment disembarks, another gets into the same train and proceeds onwards. To elaborate this system it would be necessary to have the different army time tables for the whole of the Indian lines before the officer regulating the movements, but there should not be the slightest difficulty in issuing the instructions necessary to give those concerned a clear idea of what was required. The Quarter-Master General's Department would merely issue orders that certain trains, on given lines and between certain rest camps, should carry any particular arm of the service—artillery, cavalry, or infantry—as may be decided on, and that the troops travelling in such trains should halt at certain rest camps. This ought to ensure the utmost regularity in the movement of trains, and in giving all troops regular intervals of rest with the minimum sacrifice of time and efficiency in utilizing the rolling stock. To carry this system out thoroughly, it would be necessary that stringent orders be issued that troops, horses, and baggage be unloaded at rest camps or destination at whatever hour the train may arrive. The first halt of troops beginning a long journey would probably be longer or shorter than others, but subsequently, with proper arrangements, they would fall into the regularity of the time table. In order to give full effect to this plan it would only be necessary to have a shunting engine at each rest camp to shunt off, or on, the regimental baggage as required, and the same with the horses and guns, for cavalry and artillery, which, of course, would require to halt as long as the men. The heavy guns might, however, cause some lengthy detention to trucks, but of this stock each railway has an ample supply and to spare, and nothing would be lost by such detentions. A troop time table would accordingly have to be prepared for all railways, and one distinctive letter or number should indicate each up or down troop train throughout between Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore, or Kurrachee as the case may be, so that the Quarter-Master General may be able to order, say train A or train No. 6 to run on any particular day, and between any given points. Train A might be running on the same day from Howrah, say to Assensole or between Kurrachee and Sukkur, Meerut, and Lahore, so as to suit requirements and the convenience of troops. It is here necessary to state that the calculations as to plant available are made under the assumption that the heavy supplies of commissariat and other stores for consumption during the campaign, or at least sufficient for some weeks or months, have been forwarded previous to the despatch of troops. After the army has been conveyed to its destination by rail, then the rolling stock will again be available for the transport of any quantity of commissariat, ordnance, or general military stores that may be required to follow. When the troops are to be concentrated on one point or in one direction, as for instance, on the Trans-Indus Frontier, the up trains should have a clear road, and any giving way for necessary delays in crossings should be arranged as regards the down trains. 3,500 troops could be landed at Lahore daily, without disturbing the ordinary traffic of the line, or half the number of troops, as compared with what has been shown, would be conveyed if the public traffic was entirely stopped. This allows for six up and six down troop specials between Multan and Lahore and eight each way between Delhi and Lahore. The regular traffic is estimated at the minimum; eleven passenger and goods trains in each direction, inclusive of through, mixed, and local trains.

I have shortly stated what was actually done in regard to the transport by rail of the army for Afghanistan, and also what the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway was prepared under the certain emergencies and conditions, and I will now as briefly detail what lessons or hints we have learned from the experience thus gained.

I presume no such strain as we have just contemplated could possibly be put on the railways either in regard to providing transport for such an army or furnishing the necessary rolling stock. But assuming that carriage was wanted for even half the number as last stated, viz., 3,500 troops of all arms per day, still, before we could be equal to convey this number in a thoroughly efficient manner, the siding and loading platform accommodation at military stations such as Meerut, Umballa, Mian Mir, and Multan, where there are rest camps, would require to be largely increased. Loading platforms at each of these stations, equal to at least three troop specials—that is, one for infantry, another for cavalry, and a third for artillery or for commissariat and ordnance stores would be necessary. With the loading banks and sidings so arranged that the shunting of any one train would not interfere with the next, nor yet with the ordinary traffic or main line, the platforms need not be expensive, but might simply consist of earthwork with a breast wall; the loading bank sloped or remped behind and at each end, so that access could be had at all points by men, horses, or guns to the vehicles composing the train. The slope also would prevent all danger to refractory horses should they back and refuse to enter the wagons. The old rails rejected from the main line would be admirably adapted for the purpose of these sidings. This extra accommodation would also be useful, during a heavy grain traffic, now of frequent occurrence in connection with famines, scarcities, or export trade, or in storing spare stock during a slack season. Troop platforms should, in all cases, be nearly level with the floor of the wagons, so that horses and guns may be easily laden; such an arrangement is also more convenient for troops, baggage, and stores. Each loading bank should be long enough to hold a complete train of 35 vehicles, with engine and tender, clear of all other lines. The platforms in some cases not being long enough the trains had to be loaded up in sections; first the troop horses, then the officers' chargers, and thirdly, the baggage. If the train could stand complete alongside the platform, one hour would be sufficient to load a special train of 35 vehicles containing a squadron of cavalry. On more than one occasion we trucked a troop of 80 horses in 10 minutes. I attach great importance to the additional sidings and loading platforms, mentioned as one of the greatest difficulties we had to contend with in the recent despatch of troops to the front. The marshalling of troop trains, embarking and disembarking men, horses, or guns ought to be effected without in the slightest degree interfering with the ordinary traffic or blocking the main line. Further, the platform should be constructed on the eschelon or step system, so that the moving of one train may not interfere with any other. For the carriage of guns many of our open trucks are not well adapted, as only about five feet of the side flaps fall down. These should be made to open back on hinges from end to end of the wagon. The great advantage of having the goods stock so constructed as to be easily convertible to suit for the carriage of troops, horses, or 3rd class passengers, has lately been most apparent. In any case of emergency, these wagons, fitted with wooden planks for seats, could also be easily adapted for the transport of the European infantry. Native passengers seem to prefer them without alterations, as they are thus enabled to squat down or recline on their bedding. From 30 to 35 natives can be comfortably carried in the goods wagon during the cold season and about 30 in the hot weather. Brackets should also be fitted up at the ends to hold lamps for night travelling. Three hundred of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi wagons are now being permanently altered, so that, at a moment's notice, they can be made available for the conveyance of troops, horses, or passengers. The breast bars for the horses are secured and slung from the roof of the wagons when not in use, and ventilation is obtained without the entire removal of the side and end panels. The new loading boards lately introduced, connecting the platform with the floor of the wagons, have much facilitated the trucking of horses; this board has moveable iron catches attached to the sides, so as to fix the wagon doors at right angles to the truck, and thus not only forms a lead but also prevents the horses' feet from slipping between the wagon and the platform. We found the ordinary iron panelled goods wagon with the floors covered and all chinks carefully closed, quite safe for the carriage of gun-powder and ammunition. With railway establishments kept down to the very minimum, and only strong enough to provide for the conduct of the ordinary and regular traffic of the line, the military authorities should give the earliest possible information in the event of an anticipated large movement of troops, so that timely and due provision for extra staff may be made. As this, however, may not always be practicable or even advisable, Sir Andrew Clarke's proposal to establish a military railway corps would, in my opinion, best solve this difficulty; that is, to have soldiers trained in the different branches of railway work, so that in the event of war, when an extra pressure is thrown upon railways, these soldiers would be available as guards or for other duties for which they might be fitted, reverting to their regiments after the pressure was over.

Another point is that in an emergency, when the carrying and running capacity of railways is taxed to the utmost, order for the movement of troops should be issued by one central authority, the Quarter-Master-General's Department giving due and definite particulars as to departure, halts, arrival, destination, and constitution of troop trains or for special trains conveying military stores or live stock. This is to prevent demands being made at one and the same time from two or three different points for special troop trains, when probably there is only sufficient stock for carriage from one station, and it would be necessary to decide which was the most urgent movement so as to give precedence. One central authority regulating priority in the despatch of troops would also prevent the unnecessary haulage of trains to certain points, perhaps only to find on arrival that orders had been changed, and that the troops were to remain, or probably to march by road. The orders from the Quarter-Master General's Department should also be communicated direct to the Traffic Manager of each railway. Military stores should never be loaded up or forwarded until their ultimate destination by rail is definitely known, as if wagons so laden are detained, the work in the station yard is seriously interfered with. These wagons take up the already limited siding accommodation, impede free working, prevent rolling stock being employed or fully utilized in the conveyance of other traffic, and altogether cause general confusion.

To show that the carrying powers of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi railway, as stated in the foregoing, are not overestimated, I may mention that, in connection with the recent Hurdwar fair during 18 days in April, we carried about a quarter of a million of pilgrims in addition to the ordinary traffic of the line, as well as conducting considerable military movements, or on an average nearly 14,000 per day; of course, to do this all descriptions of vehicles were employed—goods wagons, covered and open, cattle trucks, &c. It can, however, be understood that the conveyance of these pilgrims was an easy matter as compared with the transport of an army.

With direct railway communication now established to the sea board at Kurrachee, troops should, if necessary, be concentrated at Lahore in two or three days, and as the harbour now safely admits ships and transports of the heaviest draught, the military authorities have an immense power in their hands in addition to the facilities already existing at the ports of Bombay and Calcutta. The port of Kurrachee, however, has the great advantage of being two or three days nearer England, not only on account of the shorter distance from Aden, but it is also favoured by the direction of the currents during the monsoon, so that in the event of any great crisis in the history of India necessitating troops being urgently sent from Europe, Kurrachee doubtless must be the port of arrival.

I cannot conclude these brief remarks without referring to the enormous difficulties which the Commissariat and Transport Departments had to encounter and surmount in the conveyance of stores during the late campaign from the termini of the lines of railway to the front, and how these difficulties would have been reduced to the very minimum if the far-seeing views of the chairman of the Sind Punjab, and Delhi Railway, Mr. W.P. Andrew, had been carried out, viz., the construction of railways to the mouths of the Kyber and Bolan passes, which he has so earnestly and persistently advocated for the last 20 years. Surveys and estimates were also prepared, I believe, about the same time for the information of Government. Our late experience proves the soundness of Mr. Andrews' views, and no doubt his original schemes will be carried out in their integrity. The necessity for their immediate adoption has certainly made itself most manifest.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,400,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.,—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do, do, do, 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, MEDOC CLARET, at Rs. 10 per dozen Quarts' Bottled by
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by STONE and SONS, FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.
LYON & Co.
Bombay, 16th September 1879.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	.....	Rs. 170
St. Emilion do.	do. do.	,, 220
St. Julien do.	do. do.	,, 275
Medoc per dozen quarts	.....	,, 10
St. Julien do.	.....	,, 18
Margaux do.	.....	,, 26

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	.....	Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do.	.....	,, 30

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co., Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

McEWAN'S BEER
CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—
PRICES FOR CASH.
Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 0 0 ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.... ,, 60 0 per hhd. ,,
Kilderkins. ,, 28 0 per kild.
Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.
WE have RECEIVED SUPPLIES of this well known BRAND and shall continue to do so.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Prices, one diamond .....qts.	27 0	29 0
Prices, two diamonds..... ,,	29	318 8
Prices, three diamonds ..... ,,	32 0	35 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
May 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

• CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs.	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Do.	,,	14 per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Ladite	,,	25 ,,
STILL HOCKS:—FROM G. M. FABSTMANN SOHN, MAINZ.		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	17 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	21 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Liebfraumilch	,,	23 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	23 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	28 ,,
Rueddesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Do.	,,	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—		
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE....	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Norway Pale Ale	,,	5-8 per doz. Qts.
Kronnacker Export Beer.....	,,	6-4 per doz. Qts.
• CHAMPAGNE:—		
Eugene Oliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	40 per doz Qts.
Ditto ditto	,,	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	,,	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	,,	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*.	Rs.	55 ,,
• BRANDY:—		
Boulestin & Co.'s * Cognac.....	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
F. Dessaindet & Co.'s *	,,	22 ,,
Fromy and Rogée's ***	,,	39 ,,

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.
CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Strawberry, Red Currants, Quince, Raspberry, Grape, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.
GERMAN SAUSAGES.

Blutwurst	at Rs.	13-8 as. per doz. tins,
Leberwurst	,,	15 ,,
Cervelatwurst	,,	16-8 as. ,,
Gerstene saunischen	,,	19-8 as. ,,
Finest German Asparagus	,,	24 ,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for six le Copy, One Anna.

READY FOR SALE,
DIGEST
OF THE
BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
(from 1862 to December 1875, Vols. I. to XII.)
together with Index and Table of Cases,
BY
S. DEVARAJA AIYAR, M.L.,
Vakil, Madras High Court.

	Rs. a.
Price per copy Cloth on Board	5 0
,, Stiff Cover	4 8
Packing and Postage.	0 6

Apply with Cash to
Messrs. C. FOSTER and Co., Vepery, Madras.
,, ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
89, CANNON STREET, & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
"INVINCIBLE" CENTRIFUGAL PUMP,
AND ALSO OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE for COLONIAL USE, AND FOR RAISING WATER.
PUMPS WORKED BY STEAM POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY WATER POWER
PUMPS WORKED BY WIND POWER.
PUMPS WORKED BY CATTLE POWER
PUMPS WORKED BY HAND POWER.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS, HYDRAULIC RAMS, &c.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
WE pay great attention to this Department. It is managed by a first class European Cutter and our customers may always rely on perfect satisfaction.
Our Stock is selected from the best known Woollen Manufacturers in England and Scotland, and it is replenished by regular shipments of New Goods. In style and quality it will be found equal to the best West-End houses in London, and the prices quoted will bear very favourable comparison with them.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Twist Tweed, strong and useful, not very stout. The suit of Double or Single breasted, Sac Coat and Trousers.....	25 0
India Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. The suit as above.....	30 0
Blue Serge, indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in color, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above.....	30 0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general wear.....	30 0 / 35 0 / 40 0 / 35 0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angola or Bannockburn Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey.....	40 0 / 45 0 / 52 0

FROCK COATS.

For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.	
The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style.....	40 0 / 45 0 / 45 0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth finished as above.....	50 0 / 60 0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers.....	30 0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached.....	9 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.
Are cut on improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords in plain Drab and Grey mixtures, very tough and agreeable wear, per pair...	24 0
The Best Bedford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, several shades of color, in different sized cords	26 0
White Cotton Cord, a good washing material for Trousers only.....	4 8
Gaiters, made from any of the above.....	6 0

CHOLERA BELTS.
Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best Riding Belts; they give support to those leading an active life and prevent a sudden chill. They are far superior to and less bulky than the old cummerbund and are made of a double substance of Flannel..... 3 8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed. Light India Tweed or Serge per pair.....	12 0
Superfine Angola, in every variety of pattern and substance, especially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended.....	16 0
The very best Angola, in light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear per pair	18 0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.

A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.	
The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish.....	36 0 / 40 0 / 45 0
Vests to match single breasted.....	9 0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad cloth, Morning Coats	45 0 / 50 0
Vests to match single breasted..	14 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing simple instructions for self-measurement forwarded on application with patterns.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."
GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English, German and other Governments as well as large private firms.
Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool, London, or Charlton. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment:—
PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
T. A. BRITTEN, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.
For full particulars apply to
F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA,
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY,
Or any Agent of the Silicate Paint Company.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
RAJPOOTANA.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.
N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.
COLOURING.
Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.
"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.
August 1st 1875. 10 Rampart Row.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION WATCHES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. direct the attention of their constituents to their large and fine collection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES which for durability, finish and time-keeping qualities are unrivalled.
Gentlemen's Keyless Lever Watches of best finish, brequet hairspring, full jewelled and with Compensation Balance in massive gold or silver case, either crystal faced, hunting or semi-hunting at Rs. 325, 350 and 375, respectively. The same Watch in Ladies' size, same description as above, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.
A varied stock of more or less expensive Watches always on hand, but the above we can confidentially recommend for their durability and time-keeping qualities.
Orders with remittance or reference for payment will be punctually attended to.
C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street.
Poona: 1, East Street.

NOTICES.

In the MATTER of the ALBERT MILLS COMPANY and the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE is hereby given, that by a summons in the above matters, dated the 16th instant, the CREDITORS and SHAREHOLDERS of both the above Companies are ordered to attend at the Chambers of the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the High Court, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 a.m., to show cause (if any) why the sale by private contract of the immoveable property belonging to the above Companies to DULPUTRHOY BHUGGOOBHOY, at the price of Rupees 1,55,000, should not be confirmed.—Dated this 15th September, 1879.
MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STIRLING & CO.,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, BANKING & GENERAL AGENTS, AGENTS FOR Messrs. HORSLEY, PALMER, STIRLING & CO., OF GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, and for Messrs. CANTRELL AND COCHRANE, OF DUBLIN AND BELFAST.
2, DEAN LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S